भारत में नीलामियों के लिये आरक्षित कीमत के रूप में लिय जाता है, घरेलू बाजार में ऊंची कीमत परिलक्षित होती रही है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न किस्मों की काफी की सापेक्षिक कीमत की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है:

(औसत कीमत प्रति 50 किग्रा–रूपये में)

वर्ष	प्लांट "ए"
1991	1926.50
1992	1698.48
1993	2185.55

अरेब. चाई		रोब. चाई	
क	ख	क	ख
1594.75		1467.25	
1545.31		1308.33	
1806.35		1658.70	

(ङ) काफी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

(1) गहन कृषि स्वरूप को अपनाना;

(2) पुराने तथा मृतप्राय काफी बागानों में नई तथा अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का पुनर्रोपण करना;

(3) सिचाई व्यवस्थाओं में कारगर सुधार;

(4) काफी बेरी-बोरर पेस्ट तथा अन्य बीमारियों का जैविकीय नियंत्रण ।

निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये काफी विपणन को पिछले 50 वर्षों में पहली बार उदार बनाया गया है । ऐसा मुक्त बिक्री कोटा की शुरूआत करके किया गया है जिसके तहत उपजकर्ता अपनी उपज का 50% घरेलू और विदेशी बाजारों में बेच सकता है । काफी बोर्ड भारतीय काफी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये विदेशों में प्रचार अभियान भी चलाता है ।

भारत-नेपाल व्यापार समझौता

1843. **श्री सोमपाल** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 जून, 1994 के "दि इकोनोमिक टाइम्स" में कुछ लोगों द्वारा भारत-नेपाल व्यापार समझौते का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के संबंध में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस प्रकार के दुरुपयोग को रोकने हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं । इकोनोमिक टाइम्स के दिनांक 22 जून, 1994 के दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता संस्करण प्राप्त हुये हैं उनमें भारत नेपाल व्यापार करार के बारे में इस प्रकार का कोई समाचार नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ratification of GATT by Parliament

1844. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the GATT Agreement is likely to be brought for the approval during the Monsoon Session of the Parliament and whether Government have carefully examined the interests of farmers in the country in the light of GATT agreement on fertilizer subsidy and price structure of fertilizers/pesticides; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take all other Political parties/Groups

in Parliament into confidence before final ratication of the Agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). In our system ratification of an international treaty or agreement is an executive function. The Uruguay Round Agreement has already been discussed in Parliament.

India has not given any commitment on fertilizers subsidy or on the price structure of fertilizers/pesticides.

Excess expenditure by Ministry of Commerce

1845. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI O. P. KOHLI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his ministry has been incurring expenditure far in excess of the sanctioned budget over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the budget allotments in each of the last three years and the actual expenditure incurred;

(c) the reasons for the excess expenditure and how was the excess money made available for the expenditure;

(d) the steps taken to check the excess spending by Government departments; and

(e) the steps taken to probe the excess spending and to lay the findings thereof on the Table of the House at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) During the last three years, the Ministry of Commerce had incurred expending in excess of sanctioned budget (including Supplementary Grant) in the year 1990-91 only. During the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 the expenditure was within the sectioned Budget (including Supplementary Grant). The detailed information figures are as under:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Budget allotment (including Suppl. Grant)	4046.46	3144.10	1585.95
Actual Expenditures	4553.10	3059.18	1249.52

The excess expenditure during 1990-91 was mainly due to grant of Technical Credit facility to the former USSR. The necessary debits were raised by the Reserve Bank of India. The excess expenditure was subsequently got regularised by Parliament. Technical Credit was a device the necessity of which was inherent in the rupee payment trading system. The system had worked successfully for about 35 years. The entire technical credit drawn by the USSR and subsequently by Russia has been repaid completely by the Government of Russia. The Technical Credit outstanding against USSR earned due interest. However, the nature of the expenditure is such as it was not possible for the Ministry of Commerce to assess accurately the shortfall in generation of rupee resources and therefore the expected drawal of technical credit.

A decision has already been taken that no further technical credit would be made available to any country in